THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9285. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1781.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

By Particular Desire,

Mr DIGGES

Will appear on THURSDAY NEXT, in the Character of

DOUGLAS.

Being the ONLY, and alſo the LAST time of his playing that part.

On SATURDAY NEXT, a celebrated Comedy,

Not acted theſe Six Years,

CALLED,

LOVE FOR LOVE.

Written by CONGREVE.

With the ALTERATION, ſo much approved of by the Publik when Mr DIGGES was Manager of the Theatre,—very *exceptionable* paſſages being *expunged*, at the ſame time that all the true Wit of the great Author has been ſo preſerved, as to gain the Sanction and Approbation of many crowded and brilliant Audiences.

Valentine, Mr DIGGES.

NOT ACTED THESE SIX YEARS.

For the Benefit of Mr HEAPHY.

On MONDAY next will be preſented,

A Tragedy, called,

MAHOMET THE IMPOSTOR.

WRITTEN BY THE REV. MR MILLER.

Alcanor, Mr DIGGES.

In Act IV. the Citizens of MECCA will bring the Body of the murdered ALCANOR in ſolemn Proceſſion, and place it before the Tyrant MAHOMET.

After the Play will be preſented, an Interlude, called, The

PANTHEON; or, the Female Debating Society.

Being an exact Repreſentation of thoſe Entertainments at the Pantheon, Caroline Houſe, &c. &c.

To which will be added, a humorous Piece, called, The

TRAGEDY OF TRAGEDIES;

OR, THE

Life and Death of Tom Thumb the Great.

As it was performed 50 Nights ſucceſſively at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden.

The Characters and Comic Deſcriptions are explained in the Bills.

The whole to conclude with CATCHES AND GLEES, by Mr Fowler, Mr Hallion, Mrs Henderſon, &c.

Tickets to be had of Mr HEAPHY, at Mr Stevenſon's, Shakeſpeare's Square, and at the Box-office.

Mr DIGGES's BENEFIT.

Being poſitively the LAST NIGHT *of his engagement.*

On WEDNESDAY the 14th inſt. will be preſented, a Tragedy, *never acted here*, called,

BONDUCA,

QUEEN OF BRITAIN.

Written by *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

And adapted to the Stage by *George Coleman*, Eſq;

As it is performed every ſeaſon at the Theatre-Royal in the Hay-market, London, with the greateſt applauſe.

The Character of CARACTACUS,

(Who, according to Abercromby, in his Hiſtory of the Martial Atchievments of the Scots Nation, was CARACTACUS the 18th KING of SCOTLAND)

By Mr DIGGES:

To be dreſſed in the Ancient Highland Garb.

In Act II. will be a ſolemn Sacrifice of the ANCIENT DRUIDS, among their Mountains in the Iſle of Mona.

The *Airs* and *Choruſſes* by the celebrated compoſer HENRY PURCELL.

In Act IV. will be a Military Proceſſion of the ROMAN SOLDIERY, attending the dead Body of their General PENIUS.

To be accompanied by the *Dead March in Saul.*

WITH NEW SCENES AND DECORATIONS.

The band of Muſic will be augmented: And the moſt favourite Airs of *Martial Scots Muſic* will be played between the acts.

Before the Play will be performed the celebrated Scots March compoſed for the Genius of Scotland, in the prelude of the Prince of Tunis.

And, at the *end* of the Play, the fine March compoſed for the Inſtitution of the Garter will be played, when the Romans bear off the brave but unhappy CARACTACUS to ſlavery.

With additional Entertainments.—Places to be taken at the Box Office.—And Tickets to be had of Mr Digges, at Mrs Thomſon's, Bunker's Hill.

PROFILES.

MRS BURDEN, of the Theatre-Royal, begs leave to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Edinburgh, and its environs, That ſhe takes the

MOST STRIKING LIKENESSES IN SHADOW, at 2s. 6d. each.

If framed and glazed, 5s.

Time of ſitting, five minutes.

N. B. Mrs BURDEN takes the liberty of acquainting them, that ſhe lives in the Third Storey of No. 4, St ANNE'S STREET.

PANTHEON.

Mary's Chapel, Feb. 28. 1781.

TO-MORROW ſe'ennight, being the 8th March, the following Queſtion will be debated, "*Was Queen Eliſabeth juſtifiable in putting Queen Mary to death?*"

The debate will begin at eight o'clock in the evening preciſely.

Tickets, as uſual, at Mr SWAN'S Shop.

JOHN POLLOCK, Dealer in Tea and Spirits,

Head of Niddry's Wynd, oppoſite Bridge-ſtreet, Edinburgh,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the generous encouragement he hath hitherto met with.—Can aſſure them it ever ſhall be his particular ſtudy to pay ſuch attention to buſineſs, that he flatters himſelf will recommend and make his dealings agreeable. He has at preſent a large quantity of TEA of ſuch excellent qualities, that he can venture to ſay, none hath been offered to ſale more worthy the public attention; which are now ſelling at the following low prices, viz.

		L.	s.	d.	
Beſt Bohea,	at	0	3	3	*per lib.*
Congo -	at	0	5	0	
Fine ditto -	at	0	6	0	Dutch weight.
Suſhong -	at	0	6	9	
Very beſt ditto	at	0	7	6	
Hyſon -	at	0	11	0	
Superfine -	at	0	13	0	
Beſt Raw Coffee	at	0	2	0	
Ditto Roaſted	at	0	5	0	

Foreign and Britiſh Spirits of the very beſt qualities, at the loweſt prices.

☞ Sugars at prime coſt.

APPLES.

JUST now arrived from Kent, a Cargo of exceeding fine APPLES, of various kinds—To be ſold in a loft, foot of Quality Street, Leith.

COUNTY OF EDINBURGH.

THE TRUSTEES for putting in execution the Turnpike Acts for the ſhire of Edinburgh are to meet upon Saturday the 10th March inſtant, at twelve o'clock mid-day, within the Inner Seſſion houſe, Edinburgh, where it is expected the Truſtees will attend.

The Juſtices of the Peace, at their Quarter Seſſions, and Commiſſioners of Supply of the ſaid ſhire, are to meet the ſame time and place.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of Sir JAMES KIRKPATRICK of Cloſeburn, Bart.

AS ſome of the Creditors are purſuing ſeparate meaſures, and proceeding to lead adjudications, a general Meeting of the Creditors is requeſted, at the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 21ſt March current, between the hours of Twelve at noon and one afternoon, that meaſures may be taken for the common behoof; when it is hoped they will attend by themſelves or their doers, and bring their grounds of debt along with them.

Not to be repeated.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *March* 2.

The Friendſhip, Hughes, from Liverpool to Bermudas and Charleſtown, put into Antigua with the loſs of her maſts.

The General Conway privateer of Jerſey, has taken and ſent in there La Marie Francois, Le St Louis, Le Solide, and La Concorde; the three former with pitch, tar, oil, wine, &c. the latter with wheat, bound for Breſt.

Portſmouth 27. The Cumberland man of war is come up from St Helen's; the Surprize frigate is come into harbour to dock. The Belle Poole of 36 guns is commiſſioned, and the command of her given to Captain Patten. Admiral Pye has ſtruck his flag, and Admiral Evans has hoiſted his, as commander of the port in his abſence.

The Blandford, Troop, is loſt at Newry, but had not taken in any part of her cargo.

The Mary, Stowrds, from London and Cork, to St Kitt's, is taken by the Pilgrim American privateer, and carried into Martinico, the Captain killed.

The Mary Ann, Davis, from Plymouth to Briſtol, is loſt near Briſtol.

Pool 28. Monday laſt a ſloop belonging to Weymouth, with ſtores, was taken up by ſome fiſhermen off this harbour, the crew having left her after tiring themſelves at the pump, without being able to keep her free, ſhe is brought into this harbour to be unloaded and repaired.

Deal 28. Laſt night in a hard gale of wind, ſeveral ſhips loſt their anchors and cables in the Downs.

The Diſpatch, Coats from Dundee to London, is taken by the Alliance privateer of Dunkirk; the Captain carried in there; the prize not arrived.

Portſmouth 1ſt. Tueſday afternoon the wind blew very hard at W. N. W. ſeveral of the ſhips at Spithead drove foul of each other; the Portland of 50 guns loſt her mizen-maſt; a brig was forced to ſea; and the Saliſbury, with groceries from London, was drove out of harbour to ſea; the Prothea [illegible] Indiaman, drove on ſhore, but fortunately got off: Many other ſhips received ſlight damages.

The Renown, Robertſon, from St Kitt's, arrived at Briſtol brings advice, that Admiral Hood was ſafe arrived at Barbadoes with the convoy, on the 4th of January. Alſo, that the Mercury Craig, of London, the Stag, ——, of Liverpool, and the Regulater, ——, of St Kitt's, having fallen in with ten ſail, from Guadaloupe to St Thomas's, under convoy of a Daniſh frigate, which they took and carried into St Kitt's, the frigate they ſuffered to depart.

Elſinore 13. The outward-bound Eaſt-India ſhip, mentioned in our laſt, ſtill remains here.

Elſinore 17. The 14th wind at W. N. W. 15th W. N. W. 16th W. N. W. blowing freſh, with froſt in the evening. The wreck of the Maria Margretha, from Copenhagen to St Thomas's, mentioned in our letter of the 10th, is drove on ſhore about a mile from Halmitad in Sweden, but cannot ſay if any part of the cargo is ſaved.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Thurſday, March* 1.

Mr *Minchin* moved for the third reading of his bill, for qualifying Juſtices of the Peace to act in riots, routs, and unlawful aſſemblies, for the purpoſe of ſuppreſſing or diſperſing them, though they ſhould not have taken out their *dedimus poteſtatem*.

Mr *Bamber Gaſcoigne*, ſen. oppoſed the motion. He expreſſed his apprehenſion that the bill would never anſwer the end for which the Honourable Member had introduced it. His object was to prevent the interference of the military; and yet it might perhaps be found impoſſible to quell riots without them. In the next place, the Honourable Member propoſed to give the Juſtices power to act ſolely *ad hoc*—for ſuppreſſing ſudden riots, routs, and unlawful aſſemblies; and yet there was a clauſe in the bill, which empowered Juſtices to act generally. The words, unlawful aſſemblies admitted of a great latitude; they would give power in caſes of races for leſs than 50 l. and in general, in every kind of unlawful meetings; ſo that though the Honourable Member wiſhed to have Juſtices to act on ſudden emergencies only, he, in fact, gave them as unlimited a power, as if they had taken out their *dedimus poteſtatem*. This might be the ſource of much evil, though it was certainly intended to produce good. A number of legally diſqualified gentlemen, Catholics for inſtance, might be put into the commiſſion of the peace, and, under the authority of the preſent bill, acquire the general authority of a Juſtice of the Peace, merely on taking the qualification oath, and the oath by which they are bound to do juſtice between man and man. This was undoubtedly contrary to the ſpirit of the laws, and pregnant with miſchief to the conſtitution. To preſerve inviolate the conſtitution in Church as well as State, the Legiſlature had thought it neceſſary to enact a teſt, which ſhould preclude, from all ſhare in the execution of the laws, all thoſe who might be ſuppoſed hoſtile to the eſtabliſhed Church: the teſt had therefore been enacted; and, excluſive of the teſt, every Magiſtrate was bound to take the oaths of abjuration and ſupremacy. Now, under the preſent bill, theſe oaths and the teſt were diſpenſed with; and a door was conſequently opened for all thoſe, who might with to co-operate in the downfal of the Church. The Hon. framer of the bill had undoubtedly overlooked theſe conſequences, or he never would have framed ſuch a bill. Beſides, there was another miſchief to which the bill would open a door. People diſqualified in point of property, men without principles, and without honeſty, might be put into the commiſſion of the peace. If, at a future period, it ſhould enter into the heads of men in power to attempt ſomething againſt the Conſtitution, ſuch Lord-Lieutenants as might be willing to co-operate in ſuch meaſures, would make out liſts of the meaneſt and moſt unprincipled people in the counties, and preſent them to the Chancellor, who muſt neceſſarily approve them; and it might happen afterwards, that theſe very perſons, who had been commiſſioned to preſerve the peace and quell riots, might be themſelves the very people to create them. He was ſorry, indeed, that there was very great backwardneſs in gentlemen to ſerve as juſtices of the peace: He remembered, that once in Lancaſhire he had ſerved on a Grand Jury, where the different Members of Parliament for the county, and the boroughs in it, were preſent; and yet among the twenty-three Grand Jurors, there was not one who could act as a Juſtice of Peace. The Commiſſions indeed were full of names; but very few had taken out their *dedimus*; ſome with-held by diffidence of their own abilities, in the execution of an office that conſtituted them judges both in law and equity. Now, as this diffidence would continue always, ſuch gentlemen as were with-held by it, would, of courſe, always refuſe to qualify themſelves for acting. It therefore would, perhaps, anſwer the Hon. Gentleman's idea to ſtrike out of the Commiſſions of the Peace, thoſe who ſhould for three years omit to take out their *dedimus*; and then it would be unneceſſary to paſs the bill.

Mr *Minchin* replied, that the greateſt part of the Hon. Gentleman's arguments was grounded on a miſconception of the bill. Firſt, it was by no means his object to prevent the interference of the military; he knew the military were highly neceſſary; but his object was to prevent them from acting in future without the authority of a civil officer. The Gentleman was miſtaken in two other points. The oaths of abjuration and ſupremacy were ſtrictly enjoined by the bill; this would keep the Catholics from becoming Juſtices of the Peace; as no Catholic could take theſe oaths without ceaſing to be a Catholic; and, as the property neceſſary for a qualification was raiſed higher than ordinary by the bill, there was of courſe no danger that few and mean people could find their way into the commiſſion, and act as juſtices of the Peace.

Sir *George Yonge* ſupported the bill, and obſerved, that the arguments adduced againſt it were by no means againſt the principle, but againſt certain parts of the bill; the oppoſition, therefore, of the Honourable Gentleman would have been much better timed, if it had been made in the Committee; and he could not have well been ignorant of the nature of the bill, as more than three months had elapſed ſince it had been brought in.

Sir *G. Cooper* ſpoke afterwards againſt the bill; as did Mr Charles Turner, reſpecting the backwardneſs of people in general to act as Juſtices of the Peace.

The *Speaker* then put the queſtion for the third reading, when it was carried without a diviſion. The bill was then read a third time, paſſed, and was carried by Mr Minchen, up to the Houſe of Lords.

Sir *P. Clerke* then brought in his bill reſpecting Contractors. It was read for the firſt time, and the Houſe having ordered that it ſhould be printed, immediately adjourned.

From the London Papers, March 2.

Conſtantinople, Jan. 18. The news of the death of the Empreſs Queen has cauſed a great ſenſation among the Franks; the Turks even ſeem to be much affected at it, and are rather apprehenſive that that event may be productive of ſomething fatal to their tranquillity.

A particular caſe, altogether unprecedented, happened lately here; a difference having ariſen between two Turks of diſtinction, one of whom is named Emir, and the other Molla, the Imperial Ambaſſador has had credit enough to obtain, that they ſhould be ſent to Vienna, to be judged there.

Lauſanne, Feb. 14. The deputies charged with the mediation of the canton of Bern, ſet out with orders to ſend advice by an Eſtafette, whether they had been allowed to enter the city of Geneva, and whether the Burghers had laid down their arms. In caſe of diſobedience, 8000 grenadiers, 2000 artillery men, and two regiments of dragoons, are under orders to march immediately with a train for a ſiege.

Berlin, Feb. 14. It is aſſured that our Court having formed a deſign to open a direct correſpondence with the Court of Madrid, a Miniſter will be ſent there, who is to make it his particular buſineſs to favour the commerce of this kingdom, already very extenſive, eſpecially in Sileſia linens, with the kingdom of Spain.

It is ſaid, the King has appropriated a very large ſum, to be employed in the purchaſe of corn in foreign countries.

Paris, Feb. 15. It does not appear that the Breſt ſquadron, deſtined for the Windward Iſlands, and North America, will put to ſea this month. It is not yet decided who is to be entruſted with the command of it. Some people are ſtill of opinion it will be M. de la Touche Treville, for whom it was firſt intended; whilſt others poſitively ſay, it will be given to M. de Guichen.

The Parliament ſeem to have much at heart the ſuppreſſion of all games of chance. They are real cut-throats. Next Tueſday, the Peers will ſit in Parliament, in order to deviſe means to proſcribe games ſo contrary to good morals. They are alſo to come to a reſolution reſpecting fraudulent bankrupcies.

The want of water has been exceſſive here; there is not one drop in our reſervoirs; it ſold for ten paras the cuve, when happily we had a great fall of ſnow that covered our lands four feet deep, in the ſpace of a week.

Hague, Feb. 22. The Admiralty, with the previous participation and conſent of the Prince Stadtholder, &c. have put into commiſſion the following ſhips; viz. the Prince Frederick, of 60 guns; the Admiral Tromp, of 50; the Thetis, of 36; the Allona of 20; the Jaſon, of 36; the Oranjezaal, of 24; and the Wagtchip; the reſpective commands of which have been given to Rear Admiral Daniel Pichot, and Captain Arnout Bole; Cap. Cornelius van Gennep; Captain van Arezaat; proviſionally to Lieutenant Remko Hayens Kooy; Captain Matthew Sonmans; proviſionally to Lieutenant Samuel Story; and Captain A. M. L. de Rochebrune.

LONDON.

An agent from Congreſs, with propoſals for peace, is undoubtedly in London at this time; and it is whiſpered that his terms will be agreed to by the cabinet.

The Earl of Buchan, that truly patriotic Scotch Nobleman, and brother of the Hon. T. Erſkine, well known at the bar, arrived laſt week from Scotland, to ſpend a few months in London with his brother. The Earl of Buchan was introduced yeſterday to their Majeſties by Sir Grey Cooper, and moſt graciouſly received.

The Prince of Wales is not ſo well recovered as to be able to go abroad.

Advice has been received, that Monſieur Treville, with a conſiderable fleet, has ſuddenly ſailed from Breſt, with a deſign, as is ſuppoſed, to intercept our fleet that is going to the Eaſt Indies. Miniſters are not a little alarmed by this intelligence.

At a meeting of the principal ſubſcribers to the [illegible] held laſt night in Downing-ſtreet, it was fixed to be [illegible] ſtock of five per cent. and a ſhort annuity, with a lottery.

A General Court of Proprietors of Eaſt-India Stock was held yeſterday at the India Houſe in Leadenhall-ſtreet, to chuſe a Director in the room of Mr Becher, going abroad. Mr Townſon was the only candidate, and was of conſequence elected to fill up the vacancy.

St James's, March 3.

THE King has been pleased to appoint Ralph Heathcote, Esq; to be his Majesty's Minister-Plenipotentiary at the Court of the Elector of Cologne, in the room of George Crefsener, Esq; deceased.

Whitehall, March 3.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint William Browne, Esq; to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Bermuda or Somers-Islands in America, in the room of George James Bruere, Esq; deceased.

War-Office, March 3.

1st Troop of Horse Guards. Brigadier and Lieutenant George Mercer to be Adjutant and Lieutenant, vice Thomas Allen. Sub-Brigadier and Cornet Sherborne Stewart to be Brigadier and Lieutenant, vice George Mercer. James Mercer, Gent. to be Sub-Brigadier and Cornet, vice Sherborne Stewart.

3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards. William Barker, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Angus his Purkyn.

12th Regiment of Foot. Captain Adam Colt, of 73d foot, to be Captain of a company, vice Henry Ormsby.

29th Regiment of Foot. Edward Southouse, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Johnson.

34th Regiment of Foot. James Rinaldson, Hospital-mate, to be Surgeon, vice Charles Blake. Serjeant John Copley, of 8th foot, to be Quarter-Master, vice George Rush.

47th Regiment of Foot. Ensign William Johnson, of 29th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Bunbury.

84th Regiment of Foot. Captain Patrick Sinclair, late of the 15th foot, to be Captain, vice John M'Dougall.

Lieutenant Kenneth M'Kenzie, of 78th foot, to be Captain of an Independent company of foot.

From the London Papers, March 3.

Camp at St Roche, Jan. 25. In order to repair the damages occasioned by the rains and tempestuous weather to the works of this camp, as well as to construct some covered ways, and fortify the entrenchment with sacks of earth and fascines, 300 workmen are employed daily, besides a piquet of 50 men to cover our operations in the night. The garrison fire but seldom, not at all in the day-time, and not above 20 charges of cannon during the night. The enemy's troops are continually employed in raising some extraordinary works, for their defence. They have also begun to make a new mole with timber in the Bay of St John, near the English fort, at 1300 toises distant from that which they began some time ago below the Marine Hospital.

LONDON.

It is generally believed that something tending to a peace with the Dutch, or a reconciliation with America, is actually on the carpet: and in consequence the three per cent. consols. have risen full four and a half per cent. this day. Lord North's deferring the opening of the Budget till Wednesday has furnished room for conjecture; but we do not learn that any person in the Stock Exchange could give a satisfactory reason for so sudden a change.

This day at noon arrived at the General Post-Office a mail, brought from Jamaica by the Dashwood packet, Capt. Robinson, which left Port Royal the 7th of January.

By this mail we learn, that they had not received any accounts of the Thunderer man of war, Commodore Walsingham's ship; but that the Stirling-Castle, Captain Bowyer, was wrecked off Cape Francois, and not more than 40 of the people saved; those who were not absolutely swallowed by the waves having since died of hunger and disease; among the latter are all the officers in general.

When the above ship came away, they had no news of Admiral Hood.

At Savanah La Mar a putrid disease had succeeded the dreadful calamities of hurricane, earthquake, &c. supposed to originate from a putrid influenza in the air, occasioned by the number of dead bodies rotting in the morasses, where they had been driven by the hurricane.

From Barbadoes we have the agreeable intelligence that the gallant Admiral Rodney was there in good health upon the 22d of January, with 13 sail of the line; that since he had been there he has dedicated the most of his time in assisting and relieving the distresses of the inhabitants. Every day 40 men from each ship of the line, with the carpenters, joiners, and their crews, were on shore employed in building and repairing houses for the inhabitants. On the spot where Bridge-Town stood, is run up a pretty square of low houses, built of earth and stone, with spars from the fleet; and as they were indebted to the Admiral not only for the help from his Majesty's ships, but his own personal attendance, the gentlemen would have named it, "Rodney's-square;" but the Admiral desired to the contrary, though his gift towards it was very great.

Another account from Barbadoes says, "The gallant and humane Rodney already sufficiently revered and beloved for his valour, is now extolled for his humanity. This island is particularly indebted to him indeed—amazing goodness! generously, without solicitation, to bestow upon us upwards of 5000 guineas from his own private fortune, in purchasing and procuring building materials and provisions, at a time when we were next to starving. The French have no more than six sail of the line in the West-Indies, which are at Martinique repairing."

This morning some dispatches were received at Lord George Germain's office from New-York, which were brought over in the Blenheim armed ship, Capt. Miller, arrived at Poole. She failed from New-York, in company with the fleet the 27th of January, and parted with them soon after in a gale of wind.

Though no authentic account of Lord Cornwallis's success in Carolina are yet received by Government, yet they are generally believed, as many letters by the last mail from Flanders mention the circumstance.

This day arrived two mails from France, and also two from Flanders; which bring accounts of great devastations by hurricanes and inundations in those countries. In Holland likewise the dykes have broke in different parts; many houses, &c. have been washed away, great numbers of cattle perished, and several persons have been drowned.

The whole assistance which France has been able to send out to Monsr. Rochambeau, is 25,000 pounds in specie, which a frigate ran out with three weeks ago, and it is to be hoped that she will follow the cloathing captured in the Chesapeak.

It is not doubted but Russia has offered her mediation and good offices to make up matters with Holland; but it is confidently asserted, that we have requested the Emperor may be appealed to, respecting the conduct of other powers at war with us, and that a general pacification may be brought about by those two great continental Powers.

The last advices from Portsmouth say, that their alarms for the safety of the fleet are happily subsided, and that the damage it sustained by the high winds on Tuesday are too trivial to impede it sailing with the first fair wind.

Extract of a letter from St Jago de la Vega, Dec. 21.

"Monday arrived a flag of truce schooner from Hispaniola, in which came a Midshipman and one seaman, formerly belonging to his Majesty's ship Stirling Castle. They bring intelligence of the loss of that ship on the Silver Keys, a cluster of rocks almost under water, a little to the northward of old Cape Francois, in Hispaniola, on which she struck, and soon went to pieces in a violent storm on the night of the 5th of October last. The part of the wreck from whence those unfortunate people were taken, was driven to sea, with near 20 persons on it, without a drop of water, or any provisions, excepting a few pieces of pork, which were washed overboard shortly after they were adrift. In this deplorable situation they were tossed about for several days, many of them dying raving mad, and those who survived being reduced to the dreadful necessity of sucking the blood of their dead companions, as the only means left to support a miserable existence, until they were picked up by a small vessel, which carried them into Hispaniola.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, March 3.

"Stocks are got up to day. The 3 per cents have risen 4 per cent. and India Stock 20 per cent. A peace with Holland is certain."

Extract of another letter from London, March 3.

"We had a great rise in our funds this day; and so many causes were assigned for it, that it is hard to say which, or if any of them, is the right one.

"The Empress of Russia is said to have given the Dutch notice, that she cannot meddle, or join them against Great Britain; and the King of Prussia is said to have given his Ambassador here information, that he is so far from joining any of the hostile powers now at war, that he is to summons all those states that are neutral to join him in bringing about a general peace in Europe.

"A third reason assigned is, that France has failed in a scheme for raising the supplies for the year, which has caused great commotions in her councils.

"Our Patriots, honest men! laugh at all these, and say it is all a scheme of Lord North's to help him over with the Budget. A few posts will let us see more into these matters, and we must have patience.

Extract of a letter from London, March 1.

"The Committee of the House of Commons, on the Kirkcudbright election, met yesterday morning again, and resumed the business before them. After some preliminary matter of no great consequence, the counsel for the petitioner proceeded in their proof of two particular points they had stated, namely, the bribery of Mr Coultart, and the agreement entered into by Mr Gordon and Colonel Stewart, for a junction of their interest.

"Mr *Johnston*, of Edinburgh, was the first witness called, and underwent an examination by Mr Anstruther of an hour, after which he was cross-examined by Mr Douglas. The substance of his evidence was, That, being an agent for Mr M'George, to whom Mr Coultart, a freeholder of Kirkcudbright, stood indebted in the sum of something more than eighty pounds, he frequently applied to Mr Coultart to settle the debt, but without effect. Tired at length of his evasions, he had him arrested in the month of May, but consented afterwards to his discharge, upon the remonstrances of his friends in his behalf. Two days, however, before the late election, he caused him to be taken into custody again; and being asked, If he had not done it, thinking it would be the means of Mr Coultart's settling the debt through one of the candidates? the witness answered the question in the affirmative. Mr Johnston proceeded to state, that upon Mr Coultart's being in custody, Mr Newel, agent to Mr Gordon, came to him, and offered to procure him a letter of dispensation, if he would vote for Mr Gordon; but Mr Coultart thinking that would not do him any great service, refused to accept it, and in consequence went to the goal at Dumfries. The witness said, that Mr Coultart had signified to him his intention of voting for Mr *Johnston*. Some time after this, Mr Newel, at the instance of Mr Coultart junior, came to him again, and, after some conversation on the subject, he agreed to settle the matter, upon Mr Newel's permitting Mr Coultart to draw upon him for forty guineas Sterling, at 60 days sight. This being adjusted, it was argued, whether Mr Johnston's letter to the keeper would be sufficient to justify him in liberating Mr Coultart; but its being determined that it would not, Mr Johnston agreed to accompany Mr Newel, and Mr Coultart junior, to Dumfries. Accordingly a post-chaise was provided, and they all three took different ways to it. Upon their arrival at Dumfries, the jailor said, he would not relieve Mr Coultart, unless the Town-Clerk consented to it; upon which Mr Johnston went to him, at one o'clock in the morning, into his bed-chamber, and obtained his approbation. The witness said, that, in their way to Dumfries, they conversed of the election, when Mr Newel told him, that he had brought about Mr Coultart's release, and that it was on a promise that he would vote for Mr Gordon. The note which Mr Coultart drew upon Mr Newel was accepted by him, and duly honored. And the witness further deposed, that he knew Mr Newel to be the steward of Mr Gordon, and had seen him receive his rents.

"Mr Coultart junior was next examined, and gave in evidence, that he was told upon Mr Newel from his father, on account of settling the debt with Mr Johnston, and told him, in the course of the conversation he had with him, that his father would vote at the election just as he should agree. The witness gave a very circumstantial account of the settling of the debt, in which he corroborated Mr Johnston, and swore positively, that Mr Newel told him, that the note he gave Mr Johnston for forty guineas, to pay part of Mr Newel's debt, was to be discharged, when due, out of the receipts of Mr Gordon's debts.

"Lord *Selkirk* having been summoned to attend, it was stated by Mr Lee, that his Lordship without the Committee would order him to attend "*in consequence of the 35th George III.*" as it was under that act they derived their power. The summons having been amended accordingly, the Earl of Selkirk was called in and sworn, and being examined, as to an agreement, his Lordship said, he was present when Mr Gordon and Colonel Stewart entered into an agreement to join their interest; that, in case of success, Mr Gordon was to go to Parliament the three first years of the sessions, and Colonel Stewart the remainder of the Parliament. His Lordship said, a number of names were put to it, but he could not speak positively to any others than those of Mr Gordon and Colonel Stewart, and one or two more, which he named, his Lordship having, from the first, very much disliked the business, and considered it as a weak and idle transaction; indeed, his Lordship had turned aside, for some time past, from all election matters, on account of the corrupt and abandoned manner in which they were too generally carried on.

"Several other witnesses were called to the same point; after which the Committee adjourned till next day.

"This morning (Thursday) the Committee met again, intending to have begun business at ten o'clock, but could not proceed till near twelve, when Mr *Lee* addressed the Committee for about an hour, on the evidence that had been adduced, and was followed by Mr *Anstruther* to the same end, in a very elegant and well-connected speech of upwards of two hours and a half.

"Mr *Ferguson*, then, on the other side, stated to the Committee, that he meant to call witnesses to prove, that the release of Mr Coultart was not an act of bribery; and that the agreement between Mr Gordon and Colonel Stewart had been destroyed previous to the election, not for the purpose of concealing it, but because it was no longer of any force or effect.

Mr *Hunter*, agent for Colonel Stewart, was called to this point, and swore, that, the night before the election, the agreement between Mr Gordon and his client was burnt. Colonel Stewart threw it into the fire; and the freeholders present were told, that the agreement no longer subsisted, and they were at liberty to vote for whoever they pleased.

"Being cross-examined by Mr Lee, Mr Hunter owned, that tho' the agreement was burnt, every one of the freeholders voted agreeable to it.

"Mr *Sharp* was next examined to the same point, and said, he was a freeholder of Kirkcudbright, and was present when Colonel Stewart burnt the agreement, to which he himself had been a subscriber.

"A very long and tedious examination then ensued of Mr *Newel*, the agent of Mr Gordon. This witness was questioned by Mr Douglas for an hour, and afterwards cross-examined, a considerable time, by Mr Lee. It would take up more of your paper (too valuable to be employed altogether by this subject) than could be spared, were a detail to be given of his evidence, much less the whole of it. The substance of it was, that the son of Mr Coultart came to him, and declared, that his father had promised to vote for Mr Gordon, upon which Mr Gordon told him to go and settle his debt; but by this he did not understand, that he, Mr Gordon, was to pay it, though he acknowledged, that he did permit Mr Coultart to draw upon him for forty guineas, in favour of Mr Johnston. He said, if Mr Coultart had declared he would have voted for Mr Peter Johnston, he would have got him released as soon, and positively swore he never said this forty guineas was to be paid out of Mr Gordon's rents.

"An agreement having been entered into by Mr Gordon and Colonel Stewart, to tie off any voter either might have in jail with one of the others, Mr Newel was asked, Why he did not tie off Mr Coultart, instead of bringing him to Kirkcudbright? To which Mr Newel replied, He thought it too recent a matter to come within the agreement. Upon this, Mr Lee produced the agreement, a copy of which Mr Newell owned he had, and it was dated only two days before the election.

"I forgot to mention, that a letter was yesterday read, from Colonel Stewart, to a voter, informing him, that he and Mr Gordon had agreed to divide the Parliament, as had been done in some other parts of Scotland.

"The Committee sat till five o'clock, and then adjourned till the next morning.

Extract of a letter from London, March 2.

"This morning, the Committee of the House of Commons on the Kirkcudbright election met again, when Mr Douglas (Mr Ferguson having wished to decline it) summed up on the part of the petitioner, and had proceeded upon it for some time, when the Earl of *Temple* came to Mr *Neville*, one of the Committee, with a message, that one of his family (Mrs Neville) was taken extremely ill. The Committee being informed of this circumstance, suddenly adjourned at 12 o'clock, to the next morning, when Mr Douglas is to resume his argument. After that, Mr Erskine will sum up on the part of the freeholders in Mr Gordon's interest, and Mr Lee conclude with a reply.

"This day, in the House of Commons, as soon as the Speaker had taken the chair, and one hundred members were collected together, the House proceeded to ballot in the usual way, for a Committee to try the merits of the late election for the county of Berwick; and having gone through the ballot, the following members were appointed as the Committee, viz.

Abraham Rawlinson, Esq;	Sir J. Mawbey, Bart.
Edward Lewis, Esq;	Edward Ruthworth, Esq;
William Praid, Esq;	John Tempest, Esq;
Henry Rawlinson, Esq;	Lord V. Galway.
William Dickenson, Esq;	Right Honourable Sir J. Irwin, Chairman.
John Rose, Esq;	
James Phipps, Esq;	Sir T. Clarges, Bart.

Nominee—For the sitting member, Lord Sheffield.
For the petitioner, George Onslow.

"The Committee then met *pro forma*, and adjourned till to-morrow morning, when they will meet in the Exchequer Chamber for the dispatch of business.

"Lord *North* informed the House, that he was at all times much concerned to lead the House into an expectation of any kind, and be afterwards under the necessity of disappointing them. He was therefore extremely sorry, that he had it not in his power to fulfil his engagement with the House, respecting the budget next Monday. He had intended to have opened it on that day; but he found it impossible, as he could not before Monday meet the gentlemen concerned in the loan. He should, therefore, be obliged to postpone opening the budget till Wednesday next.

"The Chairman of the Bridgewater Committee reported to the House, that he was instructed to inform the House, that the said Committee had come to a determination, that the Hon. Anne Paulet had been duly elected to serve in the present Parliament. Also,

"That Benjamin Allen Eyre had been unduly returned. And,

"That ——— Ackland, Esq; the petitioner, ought to have been returned; and is therefore declared the sitting member.

"The Honourable *Anne Paulet* then rose, and congratulated the House on the spirit and virtue with which the Grenville Act was carried into execution. The gentlemen who sat on the Committee, the report of which had just been made, had done themselves great honour by their decision; but he begged leave to observe, that the petition that had been presented and tried, went to question his right to his seat, as well as that of Mr Allen; and although no evidence whatever had been adduced tending to affect his election, the Committee had not declared the petition frivolous and vexatious. He therefore could not but consider that some stain remained on his character, and should therefore take the liberty of troubling the House with a few words on the subject. He was proceeding to go further into the matter. When

"Mr *Baker* called him to order, and said, he conceived, as the Grenville act put the whole jurisdiction upon election petitions into the hands of a Committee, no gentleman was warranted to impeach the proceedings of any Committee, without making some regular motion to bring all the minutes, papers, &c. and the Clerk of the Committee, before the House. If the Honourable Gentleman had any such motion to offer, well and good; if not, he should consider his adverting to any past transaction that had reference to the late election, as highly disorderly.

"The Speaker confirmed all that Mr Baker had advanced.

"Mr *Paulet* then attempted to resume his former subject; but the House supporting the Chair, Mr Paulett said, Since the House would not hear him, he was determined to make a motion on Monday next.

"Mr *Powys* called on him to make it then, when all the facts could be so easily brought before the House. Mr Powys said, he wanted to go out of town on his private affairs; that he had been detained some days on the Bridgewater Committee, and it was hard he was to be kept in town any longer. If the Committee were to be impeached, all the minutes, &c. should be immediately moved for.

"Mr *Paulet* said, he had no intention of impeaching the conduct of the Committee. His motion would be a general one.

"Lord *Beauchamp* stated that the Honourable Gentleman had been put to great expence in feeing Counsel, bringing witnesses to town &c. and all he meant, if he understood him rightly, was to make it appear that he had been ill-treated.

"The *Speaker* interrupted the noble Lord, to declare that he never was more clear in any opinion that he had ever formed, than that every part of the consideration touching election cases, was, by the Grenville act, taken out of the House, and the whole judicature delegated to a Committee. It therefore neither concerned the House, whether the decision was unjust, whether one party was injured, or put to unnecessary expence, or any other point that had the least relation to the petition; the law was, that the Committee were to try and report, and by their report the House must necessarily be governed.

"This reasoning was acquiesced in by Lord *Beauchamp* and Mr *Baker*."

Extract of a letter from London, March 3.

"This morning, the Kirkcudbright Committee having obtained leave of the House to sit without Mr Neville, whose wife was taken dangerously ill the preceding day, met to proceed upon the business before them, when Mr Douglas resumed his argument; and, in a speech of an hour and a half, finished summing up in behalf of the petitioner. Mr Erskine then addressed the Committee in behalf of the Freeholders in the interest of Mr Gordon, after which Mr Lee summed up the whole of the evidence on the part of the sitting member, dwelling principally on the *honourable* agreement between Mr Gordon and Colonel Stewart; and declaring that the conduct of the freeholders, at the late election, was enough even to have made *Hotspurs* blush.

"At three o'clock, the Committee-room was cleared of strangers, and the Committee were locked up to deliberate on the evidence they had received, and sat in close conversation *till a quarter after seven o'clock* in the evening, when the door was opened, and the ELECTION DECLARED TO BE NULL AND VOID.

"The report will be made on Monday to the House, and a new writ issued for a fresh election.

"This day, the Committee of the House of Commons, on the late election for the county of Berwick, met for the dispatch of business, when Mr *Arden*, as Counsel for the petitioner, Sir John Paterson, opened his case in a very clear and able speech, the substance of which went to shew, that the sitting Member had rendered his election null and void, by having entered into an agreement with Mr Renton, the nature of which was, that they should join their interest together

in order to get Mr Scott returned, who, in that case, was to sit in Parliament the first three years, then vacate his seat, return to Scotland, and get Mr Renton elected for the remaining four years of Parliament. The learned Counsel stated, that, at the late election, there stood on the poll 49 for Mr Scott, and 35 for Sir John Peterson; and that the petitioner could prove 18 many voters to have vitiated their votes by the said corrupt agreement, as would give the petitioner a majority of three votes over the sitting Member. But the learned Counsel maintained, that Mr Scott had forfeited his seat by the illegal compact he had formed with Mr Renton; for that the transaction was bribery to all intents and purposes: and he called upon the other side to produce the agreement, which he understood they had in their possession, and for which they had been served with proper notice. This, he thought, they could not object to, as they affected to believe, and made no scruple to affert, that there was nothing unlawful in the agreement, but that it was, in all respects, a very innocent piece of paper. As that was, therefore, the case, why should they hesitate to lay that agreement before the Committee, that they might see whether it was, or was not, a proper instrument? But this they declined to do, because it was not fit to bear the light; and this unwillingness to produce it plainly manifested, that the other side were conscious of the illegality of it; for nothing that was fair and proper need be kept in the dark. With respect to the nature of the agreement, there was no doubt of its being enough to set aside the election, and place the petitioner in the seat; for Mr Scott had not, by any mode of argument that could be used, been returned agreeable to the King's writ. He had only been chosen for three years; for, at the expiration of that term, he would be obliged to quit his seat, and place Mr Renton in his stead, which plainly proved he did not come to Parliament free, as a representative ought, but with his hands fettered; for he could not sit a day longer than the term stipulated between him and Mr Renton, and a part of the freeholders. To prove that this was not a lawful action; Suppose that, at the end of the three years, Mr Scott should refuse to vacate his seat, could Mr Renton bring an action against him for it? In Westminster-Hall he certainly could not; and yet, if it was a fair transaction, there could be no doubt of compelling Mr Scott to abide by it at common law. Again, Suppose the Peebles had returned Mr Scott for three years, that surely would not have been a good return; and yet Mr Scott was actually to serve for no longer time. He, therefore, could not be deemed a representative for seven years, according to the King's writ. Suppose, too, any voter had given his suffrage for three years, that also would have been rejected; and yet no one that signed the agreement, or had any knowledge of it, gave his vote to place Mr Scott for any longer term than three years. This mode of bribery the learned counsel pronounced the most dangerous that could be made use of; and, to show how illegal it was, he would suppose that Mr Scott and Mr Renton had set forth an advertisement in the Scots papers, informing the freeholders that they had joined their interest, and were to divide the Parliament between them, the one to serve three, and the other four years. Would that advertisement have borne the face of day? most certainly not: And yet, if the transaction was a fair one, Why not advertise it? For his part, if it should be countenanced in the present instance, he, for one, would get a seat as soon as possible, by joining his interest with some friend; and he should not wonder ere long to see the representatives of the people come into Parliament, like the East India Directors, for four years at a time. As to the transaction not coming within the bribery act, or being provided against therein, that was nothing to the matter; for, at the time the bribery act was made, he did not suppose any persons, candidates at an election, would think of dividing the Parliament between them: But because a crime was not particularly mentioned in an act, it was by no means to follow, that it was not to be punished when committed. All new cases were to be tried by old principles; and he had no doubt but that the Committee, though the agreement mentioned was a new species of bribery, would think it sufficient to vitiate the election of the sitting member.

"The learned Counsel represented, that the case was far from being new in Scotland, it having been twice considered and reprobated by solemn judgments obtained against them. The first was the case of Stirling, in which a number of Burgesses had leagued together in favour of a candidate. The Lords of the Session declared it to be a void election; and, on an appeal to the House of Peers, their Lordships confirmed the judgment. The learned counsel also mentioned another case in point, and begged the Committee to take into their consideration, Whether, if a member sat in the House under an agreement to act and vote as directed by one person, or more, he could sustain his seat? He concluded it could not be a question. How then stood it with respect to Mr Scott? Was he in Parliament as a free representative of the people? Certainly not. For, at the end of three years he would be obliged to quit his seat. He could not hold it a day longer, if he was a man of honour; so that the election of Kirkcudbright, in fact, had not chosen a member of Parliament; for, they had not chosen a person for seven years, but for three only. The people in Scotland were too patriotic to have *septennial* Parliaments. They had determined upon *triennial* ones, notwithstanding the British Legislature had voted to the contrary.

"The learned Counsel having concluded his argument, of which the above is the substance, he called upon the other side to produce the agreement; but this Mr Douglas declined, as he thought it no part of the sitting member's business to put into the hands of their enemies a proof of what they had openly pronounced to be criminal and illegal.

"The agreement being refused by Mr Douglas, Mr Authruther proceeded to call evidence in proof of the paper.

"The first witness was Mr *Alexander Robertson*, a freeholder of Berwickshire. At a very early period of the canvas he declared himself a friend for Sir John Paterson, and therefore did not think himself entitled to the confidence of Mr Scott or Mr Renton. Mr Scott, however, called upon him in his counting house, and asked him for his vote; which the witness declining, was pressed very much for it. Mr Scott then told him, that he and Mr Renton had made an agreement, and were to give each other their votes; in consequence of which, if Mr Scott should be elected, he was to sit in Parliament the three first years, and then vacate his seat, in order that Mr Renton might be chosen, and serve in Parliament the remainder of the time.

"On his cross-examination he said, he did not know whether the agreement was a written or a verbal one.

"The witness further said, that at the poll, Sir John Paterson protested against the agreement between Mr Scott and Mr Renton; at which time, Mr Scott, though present, did not deny the existence of such an agreement, at least in the hearing of the witness, who was by the whole time of the reading of the protest, and sometime afterwards. Mr Robertson also spoke to the agency of Mr George Home of Edinburgh, and said he knew him to have acted in in that capacity for Mr Scott.

"Mr *Farquarson*, one of the Committee, desired to be informed by Mr Robertson, Whether he knew of any person who had promised to vote for Mr Renton, and knew of the agreement, that afterwards voted for Mr Scott? The witness could not answer the whole of the question, though he knew of a freeholder that had engaged to vote for Mr Renton, and afterwards voted for Mr Scott; but, when further questioned, whether of his own knowledge, or not? he owned, he had it merely from a report that was current.

A great deal of the Committee's time was taken up by the Counsel, who appeared uncommonly vehement, at least to appearance, in their zeal for the parties they were engaged for. They soon determined to fight the battle inch by inch, and this day the Committee were left by themselves three several times, in order to consider of objections taken by the Counsel to the evidence offered.

"After Mr Robertson, Mr French, and Mr Hall were examined, the particulars of whose evidence I will send you by the next post.

"The Committee sat till five o'clock, and then adjourned till Mon morning.

The following are the appointments for the ensuing Spring Circuits:

NORTH.	Lord Justice Clerk and Lord Braxfield.		
Perth,	Wednesday,	April	25.
Inverness,	Thursday,	May	3.
Aberdeen,	Saturday,	May	12.
SOUTH.	Lords Kennet and Hailes.		
Jedburgh,	Thursday,	May	3.
Dumfries,	Thursday,	May	10.
Air,	Thursday,	May	17.
West.	Lords Kaimes and Cardenston.		
Glasgow,	Thursday,	April	26.
Stirling,	Wednesday,	May	2.
Inverary,	Wednesday,	May	9.

Yesterday, came on the election of Governor, Deputy Governor, and Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland, when the following were chosen:

D. of Buccleugh, Governor.	Lord Elliock, Dep. Gov.
Ordinary Directors.	*Extraordinary Directors.*
David Anderson, Esq;	Lord Alva.
Sir Arch. Hope, Bart.	Colonel Robert Campbell
John Davidson, Esq;	John Pringle, Esq;
James Stirling, Esq;	D. Stewart Moncrieffe, Esq;
George Brown, Esq;	Lord Braxfield
William Miller, Esq;	General Henry Fletcher
Gilbert Laurie, Esq;	Duke of Montrose
* William Ramsay, Esq;	Ilay Campbell, Esq;
* John Campbell, Esq;	James Hunter-Blair, Esq;

N. B. Those marked thus * are newly elected.

Jacob Sandilands, Esq; of Strathtyrum, died, at Bourdeaux, on the 3d of February last. It is requested, that his relations and friends will accept of this, in place of a more particular intimation.

Yesterday, a petition was moved in the Court of Session, for the Society of Solicitors before the Commissary, Sheriff, and City-Courts of Edinburgh, complaining of an interlocutor of their Lordships, pronounced the 14th of February last, in a cause wherein these Solicitors were pursuers, and the Publisher of the *Edinburgh Gazette*, together with Publisher of this paper, were defenders. Our readers were formerly informed of the nature of this prosecution. The interlocutor pronounced by the Court, and of which the pursuers crave an alteration, was in these terms: "The Lords having advised the re-"claiming petition for John and Thomas Robertson, with the "answers thereto, they find no sufficient *animus injuriandi* pro-"ven; and therefore dismiss this action. Find no expences "due by either party to the other, and decern."—Against this judgment, the Publisher of the Mercury likewise reclaimed, praying that he might be found intitled to his expences, on account of his being wrongfully called as a defender in an action with which he had no concern. The Lords ordered both petitions to be answered; so that this *most important* cause cannot receive a final decision till next summer session.

Subpœnas are come down from London, to be served upon those thought necessary to be examined as witnesses before the House of Commons, on the contested election for Edinburgh. The merits of this cause will be tried before a Committee to be ballotted for on Friday the 15th inst.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred this day on the Rev. Mr David Johnston, minister of the gospel at North Leith.

We are informed, that the Elizabeth privateer of Berwick has taken a large Dutch galliot, load with timber, and carried her into Harwich.—This is the second prize the Elizabeth has taken within these five weeks.

On the 23d ult. sailed from Portsoy, on a cruize, the Neptune privateer of that port, Captain James Elder.

Extract of a letter from a serjeant in the 16th regiment of foot, dated Pensacola (West Florida) Nov. 1, 1780, to his friend in Dublin.

"The Spaniards have made themselves masters of the western part of this province, as far as Michaelle, sixty miles from this town, which is not to be wondered at, considering the great force they brought against the unprepared few that were to oppose them; we expected they would have attacked us here before this, but as yet they have not courage, though their fleet has appeared off our harbour several times last spring. We still expect a visit from them; but whenever that day comes, I hope we shall be able through divine assistance to give them a warm reception, as we have made ourselves formidable by a fine fort erected on the rising ground to the north-west of this town, well fortified, &c.

Extract of a letter from Cowke, Feb. 26.

"This morning, two transports arrived here from New York, after 25 days passage: We are informed, that they bring a confirmation of the revolt in Washington's army, which had alarmed Congress so much as to cause their laying an embargo at Philadelphia, in order to procure money from the merchants there to satisfy the discontented soldiery; but their scheme produced no effect, and the revolters continued encamped at Veal-Town in the Jerseys. General Arnold arrived in Chesapeak-Bay the 30th of December, and immediately proceeded to Peterburgh, Williamsburgh, and Richmond in Virginia; at the former town he took and destroyed a large magazine, which must sensibly affect Mr Green's army. Monsieur Terray died at Rhode Island the 14th of December; and three of the French line of battle ships have slipped out of that port and steered to the southward; they were pursued by some of Admiral Greave's squadron. That the expedition against Pensacola, under Don Galvez, had been dispersed by a storm: That Ethan Allen had fortified himself near Ticonderago, and defied the rebels. Our troops at New York were in the highest spirits, and amply supplied with beef, mutton, fish, fowl, and liquors, while their enemies continued to be in the most wretched situation, without clothes, shoes, pay, or provisions. In short, there now appears a real prospect of America being reduced to obedience in two or three months at farthest."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 2.

"Last Wednesday, the William, Captain Tripe, belonging to Dublin, arrived in this port from New York; he sailed from thence the 31st of January; the account he brings of American affairs is nearly the same as that formerly published, only that the party which had revolted from the Congress army could not be brought to agree with the terms offered them by General Clinton, who went out himself to treat with them; that General Arnold had totally destroyed all the magazines at Portsmouth and Williamsburgh; that before he sailed, there were various conjectures as to General Arnold's future operations, whether he would maintain the strong post he had taken, or reimbark his troops for North Carolina; that a great quantity of Irish manufactures had arrived at New York, which were immediately bought up at an extraordinary price, there being a very great demand for them; that two brigs, one belonging to Whitehaven and the other for Lisbon, part of the fleet with which he sailed in company, had foundered on the passage, but all the people were saved. Capt. Tripe saw General Clinton at New York two days before he sailed."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New York, to his friend in Edinburgh, dated Jan. 22.

"The Congress have just published an act for the settling with the revolters. It consists of fourteen sections, and empowers a Committee to settle the depreciation of the pay of the officers and privates from January 1777 to August 1788, agreeable to a scale of depreciation, mentioned in the 12th section, and to give to the officers and privates to whom pay is due certificates for the amount, which certificates shall be considered as equal to specie. As the amount of the depreciation of the Congress money is curious, I transcribe it below. The figures affixed to each month are the number of Congress dollars that was given for a hard dollar.

1777, January and February, 1.—March, 2.—April, May, and June, 2½.—July, August, September, October, and November, 3.—December, 4.

1778, January, 4.—February and March, 5.—April, 6.—May, June and July, 4.—August, September, and October, 5.—November and December, 6.

1779, January, 8.—February, 10.—March, 10½.—April, 17.—May, 24.—June, 30.—July, 19.—August, 30.—September, 24.—October, 30.—November, 38.—December, 41.

1780, January, 40½.—February, 47½.—March and April, 62½.—May, 59.—June, 61½.—July, 64.

"You will see, from the above table, made out by Congress itself, that their paper money kept up pretty well the two first years; but the two last, it has depreciated amazingly.

"We have had several captures brought in here this and last month. One of them a large ship, an American letter of marque, called the Buskin Hero, pierced for 32 guns, from Boardeaux to Baltimore, with a cargo of clothing for the American army. Six ships (one of them a three-decker, mounting 20 guns) out of 12, which lately left Philadelphia, for the West Indies, are also brought in here by our cruisers."

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

March 6. Friends Increase, Jemmitt, from Egremham, with apples.
King George, Marshall, from London, with goods.
7. Friendship, Ritchie, from, ditto, with ditto.
Lovely Mary, Beatson, from ditto, with ditto.
Shoreham, Telford, from Lee, in ballast.

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BY ROBERT HENRY, D. D.
One of the Ministers of Edinburgh.
Printed for and sold by the Author, at his house in Merchant Street; and by the Booksellers in Edinburgh, Leith, Glasgow, &c.
Of whom may be had—Copies of the three former Volumes.
N. B. This volume contains the history of Britain, according to this plan, from the death of King John, A. D. 1216, to the accession of Henry IV. A. D. 1399.

THE IRISH GIANT's grateful acknowledgements to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Edinburgh, and the Public in general, for the great encouragement he has met with—Begs leave to inform them, that his stay will be only one Week longer, from the date hereof.——Admittance will not be reduced.
PRINCE's STREET COFFEEHOUSE,
Edinburgh, 7th March 1781.

GENUINE RIGA LINTSEED.

LATELY imported into LEITH, a Quantity of RIGA LINTSEED, in sheeted barrels, two barrels being equal to a Dutch hogshead.—The seed is of an excellent quality, and to first order, and may be had by applying to Alexander Mowbray, at the Honourable Board of Trustees Office, Edinburgh.
N. B. Some casks of fine RIGA PEARL ASHES, also to be sold. Apply as above.

Edinburgh Friendly Insurance against Losses by Fire.

WHEREAS the General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance against Losses by fire, held in Mary's Chapel the 22d day of January last, ordered a Dividend of Ten *per Cent.* on the original stock to be paid to the Proprietors at Whitsunday next,—Notice is hereby given to such Proprietors as are not transferred in the Society's books, forthwith to lodge in the office their rights to their houses, in order that the transfers may be made out betwixt and the 1st day of April next; with certification, that no rights will be received, or transfer expede, after the said 31st day of April, until the 1st day of August next.——By order of the Directors.
2d March 1781. JOHN DUNDAS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THOSE who had any papers belonging to them in the hands of the late William Burnet writer in Elgin, at the time of his death, will receive up the same, by applying to Thomas Gilzean writer in Elgin, in whose custody these writs presently are; and it is intreated that those concerned will apply without delay.
Not to be repeated.

THE Committee of the Creditors of the deceased ALEXANDER GRAY writer to the signet, hereby give notice, That there is to be a General Meeting of the Creditors on Friday the 9th curt. at one o'clock afternoon, in the Hastings Coffee-house. Such of the Creditors who have not given in notes of their debts, will please do so immediately, to Alexander Gray writer, Maitland's land, Canongate.

TO LET.

TO be LET and entered to at Whitsunday first, A good HOUSE and GARDEN, and Small Park, consisting of an acre of good grass, lying in the village of Preston, near Prestonpans, from which place there is two stage-coaches goes to Edinburgh and returns every lawful day.

ESTIMATE FOR BUILDING.

THE MANAGERS of the ORPHAN HOSPITAL having resolved to build a Wing to the Hospital-house similar to the one already built; such persons as incline to undertake the work are desired, on or before the 17th current, to give in estimates to Mr John Young, Thistle Court, New Town, who will show the plan, and give all necessary information.
N. B. Money will be advanced as the work goes on; and security demanded for the whole to be executed in the most substantial manner.

EARL OF ELGIN's LIME-WORKS,
AT CHARLESTOWN, BY DUNFERMLINE.

AS the burning of Lime has again commenced at this Work, from the date hereof, till Martinmas next, the Public may depend on a ready supply, to any extent, of the different kinds of Lime and Limestone, shipped free on board in this harbour, at the following customary prices:
LIMESHELLS, at nine-pence halfpenny per boll, with a penny on every ten bolls, in name of shipping charges, being near four pounds sterling each hundred bolls.
SLACKED LIME, at five shillings three-pence sterling per chalder of eighteen bolls.
LIMESTONES, at sixpence per cart, or one shilling and sixpence per ton, with the ordinary anchorage and shipping charge.
The whole for ready money, or good bills on Edinburgh, at short dates.
Shipmasters may depend on all possible dispatch, and discreet usage.
Letters and commissions addressed, as usual, to John Grant at Charlestown, by Dunfermline, will be duly answered; and purchasers of every rank, whether absent or present, may be assured of impartial justice, and of the most punctual attention to their orders.
Charlestown, 5th March 1781.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,

2. Betfey, Power, from Dungarven, with oats.
   Polly, Watſon, from Halifax, with lumber.
3. James, Macdonald, from Ayr, with goods.
   Mary and Betfy, Cunningham, from Newry, with goods.
   Penelope, Montgomrie, from Antigua, with ſugar, rum, &c.
4. Mary and Ann, Carliſle, from Dumfries, with meal.
   Lord Frederick, M'Eachan, from Dublin, with goods.
   Jenny, Clyde, from Campbeltown, with herrings.

A NEW SLOOP at LEITH for SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of Mrs Ritchie, on the Shore of Leith, on Friday the 9th day of March 1781, at four o'clock afternoon,

A NEW SLOOP, burden 90 tons or thereby, completely rigged, and fit for ſea, as ſhe at preſent lies in the harbour of Leith.

The conditions of ſale and inventary to be ſeen in the hands of John Patiſon town-clerk of Leith, who has powers to conclude a private bargain, before the day of ſale.

TO BE LET,

I. THAT large, genteel, and commodious HOUSE at Broughton Park, which belonged to the deceaſed Mr Robert Anderſon ſeed-merchant, and was lately poſſeſſed by the Rev. Dr Blair, conſiſting of a parlour, dining room, and drawing-room, five bed-chambers, kitchen, ſervants room, cellars, and ſundry other conveniencies.

II. The ſmall HOUSE in Broughton Park, a little to the north of the above, poſſeſſed by Mrs Fergus, conſiſting of three rooms, two bed-cloſets, kitchen, and other conveniencies.

III. The LODGING in Craig's cloſe, firſt ſcale ſtair on the left hand, and ſecond door, poſſeſſed by Mr Leſlie ſeed-merchant, conſiſting of three rooms, bed-cloſet, kitchen, and other conveniencies.

The two houſes at Broughton Park command an extenſive an pleaſant proſpect; from their being ſet down in that large and beautiful nurſery belonging to Anderſon, Leſlie, and Co. and from their vicinity to Edinburgh, being within fifteen minutes walk of the Croſs, their ſituation is rendered remarkably agreeable and convenient. The large houſe may be entered to immediately, and the ſmall houſe, and the houſe in Edinburgh, at Whitſunday next.

The houſe in Craig's cloſe will be ſhewn by Mr Leſlie the preſent poſſeſſor, and the houſes at Broughton Park will be ſhown by applying to Mrs Anderſon at her houſe, Fiſher's Land, to whom, or to John Tawſe writer in Edinburgh, application may be made for farther particulars.

GIFFORD BLEACHFIELD, 1781,

Fourteen miles from Edinburgh, and three from Haddington.

WILLIAM WOOD will lay down cloth as ſoon as the ſeaſon will permit, and bleach at lower prices than formerly, viz. All plain linen, yard wide or under, wrought in a

800 Reed or under at two pence per yard.
900 and 1000 at two pence halfpenny.
1100 at three pence.
1200 at three pence halfpenny.
1300 at four pence.
1400 and 1500 at four pence halfpenny.
1600 and all above, at five pence.
Damaſks, ſatinets, and tweels, at four pence.
Diapers, cambrics, and lawns, at three pence.

Cloth for this field to be taken in, and receipts given by James Dalgliſh merchant, firſt ſhop above the Old Bank cloſe, Lawn-market; by David Greig merchant, oppoſite to the College Wynd, Cowgate, Edinburgh; by John Wilſon grocer, Dub-row, Leith; by Mrs Salmon at Muſſelburgh; by Mrs Balleny merchant, Dalkeith; by Mrs Hiſlop merchant in Haddington; by Alexander Begbie merchant at Stenton; by Mungo Cochran weaver at Dunbar; by Robert Dickſon merchant, Aberlady; by Mrs Gollan merchant at North Berwick; by David Anderſon merchant at Tranent; by George Wilſon merchant at Dunſe; by Alexander Thomſon merchant at Lauder; by George Kilpatrick weaver at Tyningham; by Alexander Thomſon at Whittingham; and at the Bleachfield.—N. B. Lapping charged as formerly.

AT HUNTINGTOWER BLEACHFIELD, NEAR PERTH.

RICHARDSON and Co. will bleach this ſeaſon at the following prices:

All Plain Linen, yard wide and under, not exceeding

	Per Yard.		Per Yard.
900 warp,	at 2 d.	1600 and all above,	5 d.
1000 and 1100,	2½	Long lawns and diapers,	3
1200,	3	Fine tweels & damaſks,	4
1300 and 1400,	3½	Cambricks,	4
1500,	4		

All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.

CLOTH FOR THIS FIELD IS TAKEN IN BY

Joſeph Lachlan, at his ſhop, oppoſite Libberton's Wynd, Lawn Market, } Edinburgh.
John Low merchant, head of Skinner's Cloſe, }
William Robertſon merchant, Leith.
James Duncan, Alloa.
Thomas Kirkaldy manufacturer, Dunfermline.
Mrs Clyde, Kirkcaldy.
Thomas Kennedy, Falkland.
John Mortimer, Dyſart.
Mungo Wilſon, Cupar in Fife.
Andrew Watſon, St Andrews.
James Shoolbred, Auchtermuchty.
John Cairncroſs, Dundee.
James Buchart, Arbroath.
Robert Ferrier, Montroſe.
John Cuthbret, Forfar.
William Badenoch, Glammis.
William Blair, Dunkeld.
John Macculloch, Crieff.
James Stewart vintner, Auchterarder.
Patrick Stewart and Company, and Mrs Paton, Perth.
And by Thomas Young, at the Bleachfield.

N. B. The Public may depend on their cloth being whitened in the faſeſt manner, and returned in proper time.

SALTON Barley-mill Bleachfield, 1781.

ARCHIBALD HORN, at the above Field, will bleach Cloth, at the following prices, viz.

All plain Linen, wove in a

900 reed, or under,	at 2 d. per yard.
1000,	at 2 d. half-penny.
1100,	at 3 d.
1200,	at 3 d. half-penny.
1300,	at 4 d.
1400 and 1500,	at 4 d. half-penny.
1600 and 1700,	at 5 d.
1800 and upwards,	at 6 d.
Satinets and Tweelings,	at 5 d.
Damaſks and Cottons,	at 4 d.
Cambrics, Lawns and Diapers,	at 3 d.

All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.

Cloth for this field is taken in by James Murray merchant, at his ſhop, head of Fodrick's Wynd, Edinburgh.
James Wright, junior, at his houſe, St Andrew's Street, Leith.
Charles Watſon weaver, Dalkeith.
Andrew Watſon weaver, Muſſelburgh.
William Mackenzie flax-dreſſer, Ford, Path-head.
Mrs Dow vintner, Preſtonpans.
David Smith candlemaker, Haddington.
James Mabane weaver, Aberlady.
Mrs Smith merchant, Dunbar.
And at the Bleachfield. At all which places receipts will be given.

TO SET OR SELL.

THAT Large and commodious TAVERN in the Anchor Cloſe, ſometime belonging to and occupied by Francis Wares.

For particulars, apply to Mr Sinclair the proprietor, Brown's Square.

For CHARLESTOWN,

THE Ship ENTERPRIZE, JOHN CAMPBELL Maſter, is now ready to take on board goods at Greenock, and will be clear to ſail by the 20th March.

The Enterprize mounts 10 carriage guns, and will be well manned.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Mr Thomas Connell, Glaſgow, or Macaleſter, Fleming, and Co. Greenock.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

A Houſe, oppoſite to the Archer's-Hall, and Area to be Sold. Upſet price lowered.

TO be expoſed to ſale, within the Britiſh Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 14th of March 1781, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon.

That LODGING preſently poſſeſſed by Thomas Robertſon woodmerchant, conſiſting of three rooms, bed-cloſet, kitchen, cellars, garret, and other conveniencies, being the third flat in the ſouthmoſt of the new tenement built by George Dobie maſon, upon lands of Gooſe-Dub or Yard-Hall.——ALSO, A large AREA at the back of ſaid tenement, as formerly advertiſed.

For particulars apply to John Tawſe writer in Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD, by roup or auction, within John's Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 4th day of July 1781, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of CARGEN, lying in

the pariſh of Traquair, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, about three meaſured miles from Dumfries.

It conſiſts of about 720 Engliſh acres of exceeding fine rich loamy ſoil, laid out in the beſt manner, well watered, and ſubdivided with hedges, dykes, and ditches, and belts of planting from 60 to 70 feet wide. About 25 acres are planted in this manner with fir, oak, aſh, beech, and elm, which, with the hedges, are all in the moſt healthy and thriving condition, from five to twenty-five years old. The farm-houſes are in good repair, being all lately built.

The eſtate lies on a declivity, facing ſouth and ſouth-eaſt, along the banks of the river Nith, which is navigable for a good way above it. It has within itſelf an inexhauſtible fund of manure called Sea Sketch, which, from experience, has been found equal, if not ſuperior to any other for raiſing all kinds of corn and graſs.

Near the centre of the eſtate is ſituated the Manſion-houſe, Garden, and Orchard, contiguous, pleaſantly ſituated. The orchard ſtored with the beſt fruit-trees, ſtandards as well as eſpalliers, all in healthy and thriving condition. Near the houſe, there is a complete court of offices conſiſting of barns, granary, ſtables, byres, theels and ſtraw, hog and poultry yards, and other conveniencies fit for the accommodation of a gentleman's family.

The preſent rent of the eſtate about 677 l. yearly. It holds of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. of feu-duty, except a ſmall pendicle which holds of the Crown. The valuation is 625 l. Scots. The Landlord is bound to pay the whole public burdens, which are the ceſs, the above-mentioned feu-duty, 2 l. 8 s. 10½ d. of ſtipend, and 1 l. 3 s. 0½ d. of ſchool ſalary. The teinds were valued in 1755, and the heritor has a tack thereof from the Crown, current till Lammas 1789.

As alſo, to be SOLD, time and place foreſaid, the SUPERIORITY of the Eight-merk Land of DRUM, lying in the barony and pariſh of New Abbey, and ſtewartry foreſaid, which gives a freehold qualification in the county. The vaſſal pays a feu-duty of 13 s. 4 d. Sterling.

William Campbell writer to the ſignet will ſhew the title-deeds, rental, current leaſes, and conditions of ſale. Copies of the conditions of ſale, and inventory of writs, will be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Goldie writer in Dumfries. And thoſe who wiſh for further information may apply to them, or Mr Ludovick Grant, accomptant in Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by roup, or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe Edinburgh, on Thurſday the 5th day of July 1781, betwixt the hours of five and ſeven afternoon,

I. The Lands and Barony of CLOSEBURN, lying in the united pariſhes of Cloſeburn and Dalgarna, and ſhire of Dumfries, with the right of patronage of the ſaid united pariſhes.

II. The Lands and Eſtate of CAPENOCH, lying in the pariſh of Keir and ſhire aforeſaid.

The Barony of Cloſeburn conſiſts of 9360 acres, or thereby; and the free-rent, after deduction of all public burdens, is about 1740 l. Sterling, excluſive of the lime-quarries and ſalmon-fiſhing.

There are Woods upon this eſtate to the extent of 270 acres, or thereby, whereof about 180 is moſtly oak, one-half twenty years old, the other lately cut, about fifty is fir and other timber near and round the manſion-houſe, 50 years old; and about forty is a thriving plantation of young firs on the farms of Camgal and Lakehead.

The farm of Cloſeburn Mains is completely incloſed and ſub-divided, and ſome of the parks were, a few years ago, laid down to graſs, and are in great heart; and a conſiderable part of the remaining eſtate is incloſed and parcelled out into ſmall farms, and provided with neat farm houſes and offices, lately built.

Near the middle of this Barony there is a lime-work, in a moſt flouriſhing condition, which, beſides being a noble fund for improving the eſtate, has, for a number of years paſt, yielded ſeveral hundred pounds of clear annual profit.

The eſtate has right of Salmon-fiſhing on the river Nith, which bounds it on the ſouth. It has alſo great plenty of moſs; and the whole is well ſheltered and watered.

It is ſituated about ten meaſured miles from the market-town and thirteen from the port of Dumfries, where there is a conſtant demand for grain, both for home conſumption and export; alſo a weekly market for cattle of every kind. It is about the ſame diſtance from Sanquhar, from which coal can be got at a reaſonable rate, and only two miles from the village of Thornhill, where there is a quarterly fair, and a good market for yarn, and all ſorts of coarſe cloths, the manufacture of the country.

The great roads from England and Dumfries, to Glaſgow and Ayr, by Thornhill and Sanquhar, and to Edinburgh, by the Lead-hills, paſs through this eſtate, for upwards of three miles.

Theſe advantages, in point of ſituation and intercourſe, afford the tenants an opportunity of getting the very beſt prices for the product of their farms.

The barony of Cloſeburn ſtands rated in the ceſs-books at 4350 merks Scots, whereof about 3000 merks holds blench of the Crown, and the remainder of ſubjects for payment of ſmall feu-duties. The proprietor has right to the tithes.

The eſtate of Capenoch holds of a ſubject, and is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the waters of Shinnel and Scarr. It contains 900 acres or thereby, including about 56 acres of wood twenty years old. Part of theſe lands are at preſent in the proprietor's own hand, but the free rent of the whole, when laſt ſet, was 231 l. 3 s. 6 d. ſter. The arable part of this eſtate has almoſt all been limed within theſe three years, and the paſture ground is reckoned one of the beſt ſheep walks in Nithſdale. The lands of Byreholm, part of Capenoch, has lately been incloſed and divided into ſmall farms, and good houſes built on them.

William Campbell writer to the ſignet will ſhew the title-deeds, rent-rolls, current leaſes, plans of the eſtate, and conditions of ſale; and copies of the rent-rolls will be ſeen in the hands of Mr William Macdowal, at Dumfries, the factor on the eſtate, who will alſo ſhew the lands.

For farther particulars, apply to Alexander Farquharſon accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to ſell by private bargain, and will be ready to treat and allow a reaſonable time to pay the price.

FARMS TO BE LET IN SELKIRKSHIRE.

To be LET, by public roup, within the town-houſe of Selkirk, upon Wedneſday the 28th day of March next, for five, ſeven, or ſuch number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitſunday 1781,

The extenſive and well known Farm of LEWINSHOPE, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Robert Murray, and his ſubtenant Mr William Anderſon, under a leaſe for twenty-one years from Whitſunday 1760, which expires at Whitſunday next.

As alſo, the Parks and Mains of HANGINGSHAW, joining with the lands of Lewinſhope, and which have been kept open, and may now be annexed with great advantage to that farm, and it is propoſed ſhould be let together, if offerers appear.

Mr John Lang at Selkirk will inform as to further particulars, and John Maxwell, Eſq; of Broomholm, who can conclude a private bargain before the roup.

SALE of LANDS in the County of Forfar.

By ADJOURNMENT.

UPSET PRICES REDUCED.

TO be Sold by public auction within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Friday the 22d day of June next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of KINNORDY and INVERCARITY,

lying in the pariſh of Kirriemuir, Tannadyce, Lentrathen, and Glenilla, and ſhire of Forfar; the yearly free-rent whereof, including the riſes which take place in 1780 and 1781, is L. 1755 : 13 : 1 Sterling. There is a great number of ſervices and carriages not rentalled, which, at the ordinary converſions, would amount to about L. 50 Sterling *per annum*; and in 1782, and three following years, additional riſes come on, to the extent of L. 35.

The lands lye moſtly contiguous, in the rich and agreeable country of *Strathmore*, about three miles from Forfar, nine from Brechin, and much the ſame diſtance from Cupar of Angus, all good market-towns.

The eſtate is very extenſive and improveable, having an inexhauſtible *marle* and *moſs*,—the *firſt* of which, for many years paſt, has produced about 200 l. the *laſt* about 50 l. *per annum*; and the demand is increaſing, (the marle for 1780 having produced 370 l.) There is a large improveable muir in the neighbourhood of the marle, of which, on a legal diviſion, the greateſt part would fall to this eſtate. The mains of Invercarity and Kinordy are incloſed with ſtone dykes, or ditches and hedges; and there is both at Kinordy and Invercarity a great deal of thriving planting of different ages, and a good deal of it fit for cutting.

There is a moſt excellent manſion-houſe at Kinnordy fit to accommodate any family, with a complete ſet of offices, entirely new; a large kitchen garden, and good pigeon-houſe.

The lands hold partly of the Crown, intitling the proprietor to two votes at elections for members of Parliament, and partly of ſubject-ſuperiors for payment of ſmall feu-duties. The proprietor has right to the teinds of all the lands, except two ſmall parcels; and of one of theſe the teinds are valued.

The eſtate will be expoſed to ſale either *in cumulo*, at 41,000 l. ſterling, or in the following lots, at the upſet prices after ſpecified.

LOT I.

The Mains and Manor-place of Kinnordy, with the Policy, Garden, and Offices; the Lands of Little Inch, Caſwayend, Catlawburn, Meikle Mill, and Mill-Lands; the Lands of Clockmill, Balbrydie, Lochdrum, Midbrae, Baſſardbrae, Cowlhawk, Meikle Cramond Inch, and Meſſide Parks; whereof the free rent, including 11 l. of riſe in 1780 and 1781, with 200 l. for marle, 50 l. for moſs, and 19 l. 14 s. 9 d. of feu-duties, is 868 l. 18 s. 5 d. beſides a further riſe of 101. 7 s. 5 d. which comes on in 1782, and 31. 6 s. 8 d. in 1784; the upſet price to be 19,300 l.

On the Mains is a great deal of planting, valued at 1400 l.; and about 300 acres beſides at Clunehill, incloſed and planted in a very thriving way, and valued at 15 l. *per annum*, but not rentalled.

The lands lye in the pariſh of Kirriemuir, and hold of a ſubject-ſuperior for payment of a ſmall feu-duty; but ſuperiorities in the pariſh of Tannadyce, to the extent of a freehold qualification, will be diſponed to the purchaſer of this lot.

LOT II.

The Mains of Invercarity, with the Tower, Fortalice, and Incloſure,—the Lands of Crieff and Hill thereof, Parks of Lintlay and Birkhill, Corn-Mill, Lint-Mill, and Mill-Lands,—Sparradrum, Greenmyre, Mailhouſes, and Weſter Shealhill,—lying in the pariſh of Kirriemuir;—and the Lands of Turfachie, Drumhead, Wellbank, Coſſacks, and Duniepark, with the Corn-Mill and Wauk-Mill, lying in the pariſh of Tannadyce, oppoſite to Invercarity, whereof the yearly free rent, including the riſes in 1780 and 1781, is 415 l. 18 s. 3 d.; the upſet price to be 10,700 l.

The lands lye in a fine ſporting country, and have a great deal of planting on them, (whereof a conſiderable part is juſt now fit for cutting) exceeding 1500 l. Sterling, and a right of ſalmon-fiſhing in the South Eſk, for above a mile on both ſides of the river; at the junction of the Eſk, Proſon, and Carity, ſtands the old caſtle, which, with ſome additions, would accommodate a private family. The ſituation is remarkably beautiful and romantic, and commands an extenſive proſpect of the Strath down by Brechin and Montroſe. The lands hold partly of the Crown, intitling to a freehold qualification, and partly of a ſubject-ſuperior for a ſmall feu-duty; and the rental riſes 16 l. 6 s. 8 d. in 1782 and three following years.

LOT III.

Means, Mill thereof, and Mid-Lands, Balnagarrow, Chapelhouſe, Dykeſide, and Caldhame, whereof the yearly free rent, including the riſes in 1780 and 1781, is 203 l. 9 s. 4 d. Sterling, and it riſes 5 l. more in 1782; the upſet price to be 4700 l.

On this lot is a thriving plantation of about 36 Scots acres of ground. The lands are very improveable, lying near the marle and the thriving village of Kirriemuir, and hold of a ſubject-ſuperior for payment of a ſmall feu-duty.

LOT IV.

The Lands of Over and Nether Megbies, in the pariſh of Kirriemuir, the free yearly rent whereof is 80 l. 6 s. 4 d.; and the upſet price to be 2000 l.——The lands are of an excellent ſoil, in the neighbourhood of marle, and have a large improveable property-muir adjacent to them, not rentalled. The markets of Kirriemuir ſtand there; tent-mail is drawn by the proprietor, and his tenants pay no cuſtom.

LOT V.

The Lands of Eaſter Coull, and Sir John Ogilvie's part of the lands of Ballintore, Weſtertown, Langdrum, and Burnſide, lying in the pariſh of Lentrathen, the free rent whereof is 33 l. 9 s. 6 d.; alſo an hereditary right and tack of the Earl of Airly's part of Ballintore, redeemable on payment of 2000 merks Scots; to be expoſed together at 1050 l. The lands afford excellent paſture, are of conſiderable extent, and very improveable. They are to hold feu of the purchaſer of Lot I. for payment of 6 pennies Scots feu-duty.

LOT VI.

The lands of Weſt Mill of Glenilla, and Mill thereof, Dalnacadon Eaſter and Weſter, Ward and Dalchally, lying in the pariſh of Glenilla, whereof the free rent is L. 48 : 9 : 11. And the upſet price is to be 1100 l. They lye in the mouth of the Highlands, in a fine ſporting country, and very proper for goat-whey quarters, having a ſmall ſlated dwelling-houſe lately repaired. They hold of a ſubject-ſuperior for payment of a ſmall feu-duty.

LOT VII.

Newton Parks, being fourteen in number, Little Park Quarry and Whammond's Faulds; whereof the yearly free rent is L. 105 : 1 : 8 Sterling; and the upſet price is to be 2500 l. Theſe incloſures lye both by the town of Kirriemuir, on the declivity of the hill, have a beautiful expoſure to the ſouth, and might be ſcued and builded on to great advantage, there being an excellent free ſtone-quarry in one of the incloſures, plenty of good water, and clumps of thriving fire belonging to them.

Perſons inclining a private bargain, betwixt and the day of ſale, may apply to Alexander Farquharſon, Eſq; accountant in Edinburgh, or to John Gordon clerk to the ſignet; in whoſe hands the title-deeds, particles of ſale and meaſurement of the lands may be ſeen.

The overſeer at Kinnordy will ſhow the houſe and different parts of the eſtate.

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